349 style as homes for the nobility, whose influence
361 at that time was at its height. The cities re-
341 mained modest until the beginning of the last century, when city planning and street construction actually started. The center of Helsinki, built in neoclassic style, dates from this period. Later certain nationalistic trends became evident even in the architecture. This nationalistic school was represented by the most famous of all Finnish architects, Eliel Saarinen, during his earlier work, and it had as a result such creations as the railroad station and the
341 National Museum in Helsinki. At present, Finnish architecture is distinctly modern, as represented by such achievements as the Olympic Stadium and the Children's Hospital in Helsinki and the Burial Chapel in Turku, a deserving modern counterpart for the Cathedral.